endures almost fresh water at Bornholm and Gothland in the Baltic."

Mr. Kent informs me that *Embletonia Grayii* is very nearly allied to *E. pallida*, and it was found in company with *Daphnia*, *Floscularia*, and many other freshwater Entomostraca and Rotifera.—J. E. Gray.

Siliceous Spicules of Solanderia.

Since I sent the extract from Dr. Möbius's description of *Solanderia* to the 'Annals,' Dr. Möbius most kindly sent to me a small portion of the specimen he described, for comparison with those in the British Museum. When I examined the fragment, I found that the surface was covered with a parasitic *Halichondria*; and as it formed a whitish coat, I feared that it might have been regarded as part of the coral. I have since received from Dr. Möbius the following correction of his description:—

"The specimen of *Solanderia verrucosa* described by me was overspread on all its twigs with the sponge whose needles I have figured on tab. 1. fig. 6. I found this parasitical sponge (which I erroneously regarded as a dermal formation of the polype) not merely on the lower part of the stem, but going up to the very points of the twigs. Your *Homophyton Gattyiæ* (Proc. Zool. Soc. Jan. 9, 1866) appears to me to be very like my *Solanderia verrucosa*. This comes also from the coast of South Africa (Algoa Bay)."—J. E. Gray.

On the Anatomy of the Test of Amphidetus (Echinocardium) Virginianus, *Forbes*; *and on the Genus* Breynia. By P. Martin Duncan, M.B., F.R.S., Sec. G.S., &c.

The Miocene *Amphidetus* from the Virginian Tertiaries and the recent species of the genus from the European and Australian seas form a group of very closely allied forms. The Crag specimen of *A. cordatus* described by Forbes could not be found; but the examination of a series of recent specimens decided that they were not specifically different from the Miocene form.

The unusual form of the ambulacral spaces, the nature of the fasciole crossing them, and the resulting absence (more or less) of pores within the fasciole, were asserted to be of a third-rate character as regards structural importance; and the author did not consider that the genera *Echinocardium*, *Breynia*, *Lovenia*, &c. had a common origin, or that there was a close genetic relationship between them, because they had this fasciolar structure. He considered the fasciole to be an appendage to several generic groups which were distinctly separated by other structural distinctions. The result of an examination of the Nummulitic *Breyniæ* in the Society's collection satisfied Dr. Duncan that there were only race characters separating them from *Breynia Australiensis*—a recent Echinoderm. The persistence of these species, widely distributed and of great geological age, was very remarkable.—*Proc. Geol. Soc.* Nov. 25, 1868.